

WHOLE NO. 539.

the expense of the State, and authorizing them
to search suspected vessels.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

News of the Week.

ARREST OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

A SLAVE MOTHER MURDERS HER CHILD RATHER THAN SEE IT RETURNED TO SLAVERY.

Great excitement existed throughout the city the whole of yesterday, in consequence of the arrest of a party of slaves, and the murder of her child by a slave mother, while the officers were in the act of making the arrest. A party of seven slaves escaped from Boone and Kenton counties, in Kentucky, (about sixteen miles from the Ohio,) on Sunday night last, and taking with them two horses and a sled, drove that night to the Ohio river, opposite to Western Row, in this city. Leaving the horses and sled standing there, they crossed the river on foot on the ice.

Five of them were the slaves of Archibald K. Gaines, three of John Marshall, both living in Boone county, a short distance beyond Florence, and six of Levi F. Daugherty, of Kenton county. We have not learned who claims the other three.

About 7 o'clock this morning the masters and their agents arrived in pursuit of their property. They swore out a warrant before J. L. Pender, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, which was put into the hands of Deputy U. S. Marshal, Geo. S. Bennett, who obtained information that they were in a house belonging to a son of Jo. Kite, the third house beyond Millersburg. The son was formerly owned in the neighborhood from which they had escaped and was bought from slavery by his father.

About 10 o'clock the Deputy U. S. Marshal proceeded there with his posse, including the slave owners and their agent and Major Murphy, a Kentuckian, and a large slave holder. Kite was called out and agreed to open the door, but afterwards refused, when two Kentucky officers, assisted by some of the Deputy Marshals forced it, whereupon the young negro man Simon, the father of the children, fired a revolver three times before he was overpowered. By one of these shots special Marshall John Patterson, who raised his arm to direct the pistol, had two of his fingers of his right hand shot off, the ball afterwards striking his hip.

In the house were found four adults, viz. old Simon and his wife, and young Simon and his wife and four children of the latter, the oldest near six years and the youngest a babe of about nine months. One of these, however, was lying on the floor dying, its head cut almost entirely off. There was also a gash about four inches long in the throat of the eldest, and a wound on the head of the other boy.

The officers state that when they questioned the boys about their wounds they said the folks threw them down and tried to kill them.

The young woman, Peggy, and her four children belonged to Marshall, and her husband and the old man Simon and the old woman Mary to Gaines. Old Simon and Mary are the parents of young Simon.

The other nine of the party, we were informed, were put upon the cars yesterday, by a director of the underground railway, and furnished with three tickets.

Those arrested in Kite's house, were taken to the U. S. Court Rooms about 12 o'clock, and guarded there until 3 o'clock, when Commissioner Pender came and opened his Court.

Gaines appeared to claim his negroes. Marshall was represented by his son, but as he has no power of attorney from his father, the case was postponed until 9 o'clock this morning, in order to give him time to supply this omission.

The fugitives were then taken to the Hammond street station house to be kept over night. The Marshal attempted to get a hack to carry them there, but the crowd frightened all the hackmen that were called so that they declined. They were afraid their carriages would be broken by the mob.

About an hour after they were taken there, Mr. Gaines came along with the dead body of the murdered child. He was taking it to Covington for interment that it might rest in ground consecrated to slavery.

About 3 o'clock a habeas corpus was issued by Judge Burgoine, and put into the hands of Deputy Sheriff Jeff. Buckingham. He went down to the Hammond street Station House, accompanied by a posse, and took possession of the fugitives. Deputy Marshal Bennett refused at first to give them up, but at length, after consulting with May or Farran, came and agreed to compromise by permitting them to be lodged for safe keeping in the county jail. During this debate, Lieut. Hazen who has charge of Hammond street Station House refused to admit the gentleman who swore out the habeas corpus. When Gaines, the master, came along he was freely admitted, and this gentleman walked in behind him, but was seized by Lieut. Hazen and put out.

Deputy Sheriff Buckingham having put the fugitives in a bus, got in himself, and directed it to be driven to the jail, but Mr. Bennett jumped on the box and ordered the driver to drive to the U. S. Court Rooms. Here another fuss ensued, and Bennett by the assistance of special Marshals, ran the fugitives up into his office. But Buckingham sent for Sheriff Brashers and a large force, and by these they were re-taken and finally lodged in the county jail about 8 o'clock last evening.

They are now in the custody of the Sheriff, and it is said will not be forthcoming to attend Commissioner Pender's Court this morning.

Judge Burgoine, after issuing the writ, started to Columbus. It is presumed he will be back at 11 o'clock this morning, the hour at which the writ is returnable.

THE INQUEST ON THE DEAD CHILD.

Coroner Menzies held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of the murdered slave child. His throat appeared to have been cut by a single stroke of a knife, and it died a few minutes after the arrest. Mr. Sutton, who lives next door to Kite's, testified that after the other slaves were arrested by the officers, Mr. Gaines, the master, took this child and was in the act of carrying it off, when objections were made to it being removed before an inquest was held. He at length surrendered it to Mr. Sutton, in whose arms it died.

The inquest was not concluded, but will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, at the Coroner's office.

THE OBJECT OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

It is said that it can be proven that these slaves have frequently been in Ohio in company with their masters, and the question will be raised before Judge Burgoine on the trial of the Habeas Corpus, whether such bringing them into a free State has not rendered them free.

What's in a NAME?—George Washington was sold the other day in Virginia for \$1000! For what intent could the name of Washington have been given to a slave? Did his mother fancy it as a prophesy of freedom?—or did his master give it as a burlesque? How did that name sound, ringing as a burlesque? How did the auctioneer "George Washington 800—here in Virginia—900—George Washington only 900—950—going going \$1000 for George Washington—Gore."

News of the Week.

FURTHER EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—On the 10th a meeting was held at Montgomery, Alabama, at which a speech was made by Major Jeff. Buford, who is trying to raise a company of men to emigrate to Kansas. Major Buford gave notice that he meant to start on the 5th of April. Col. Gayle of Dallas pledged that county for \$5000. The meeting was addressed by Wm. L. Yancy and others, and a Committee was appointed to receive subscriptions, and to procure information as to the route, &c. Gen. Clayton offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the different counties in this State, to hold county meetings, appoint committees, and raise subscriptions for the support and transportation of Major Buford's company; and forward their subscriptions to the committee on contributions at this place.

ECONOMY ASSOCIATION.—A Pittsburgh correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes as follows:

"The Association of Germans founded at Economy by George Rapp, twenty miles below us on the Ohio River, had a semi-centennial celebration a few days since, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their settlement. The Association is much weaker in numbers now than it was at its establishment, as the members have never married, except a few of the leaders, and they are steadily dwindling to a handful; but those who remain exhibit remarkable vigor in their advanced age. They retain the whole of the extensive and now rich domain of the original foundation, and have accumulated a large amount of ready money, upon the proceeds of which they live, without the necessity of that labor and industry which once characterized them."

NEWSPAPER PROFITS.—The New York Mirror learns from good authority, "the net profits of the Tribune newspaper for the last year amounts to \$95,000; and that the profits of the Herald exceed seventy-five thousand dollars. The Courier and Enquirer and the Journal of Commerce have probably each a balance of about fifty thousand dollars on the right side of the ledger, and the Commercial Advertiser twenty-five thousand dollars. The Times if we may judge from the alacrity with which Mr. Jones accepted Mr. Harper's offer to sell thirty shares at fifty thousand dollars, is also doing a good business; and the Express, we are happy to learn, has found the past year one of unprecedented prosperity; and the same is said to be true of the Post and News."

Dr. Graph, a South African Missionary, states that the King of Abyssinia has prohibited slavery, renounced polygamy, and is anxious for the introduction of European arts and artificers.

TAINT STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A few days since, in conversation with Capt. Alexander Scott, one of the pioneers in the steamboat business of the West, he gave us the following facts, which illustrate the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction." In November, 1827, he was descending the Mississippi in command of the steamer Vassar, laden with a valuable cargo of tobacco, lead and furs, the latter article alone worth \$90,000. When near Plumb Point the steamer struck a snag and sank in deep water. The furs were for the most part recovered, but the boat, with the rest of her cargo, was abandoned as a total loss. Years passed, and the remembrance of the Vassar's fate had faded from the recollection of all, except, perhaps, that venerable individual, "the old inhabitant." It was well known that the current of the Mississippi frequently changes, so that what was once the channel of the steamer, was now a hard bottom, and the Vassar was found in the channel, laden with its valuable cargo, and the latter article alone worth \$90,000.

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Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the whole school immediately strike up, "Jordan was a hard road to travel, I believe!"

GRAT MEN.—Great men often obtain their ends by means beyond the grasp of the intellect, and even by methods diametrically opposite to those which the multitude would pursue. But to effect this, he speaks as profound a knowledge of mankind as philosopher evinced of matter, who first produced ice by the agency of heat.—[Colton.]

THE GERMAN DIET.—A boy at school, in the West, when called to recite his lesson in history, was asked, "What is the German Diet?" "Sour-kraut, pretzels, schnapps, blut wurst and lager beer," was the reply.

The Syracuse Chronicle says two hundred fugitive slaves have passed through that city the past year, and thirteen within the last twelve days.

During the present session of the Alabama legislature there have been about one hundred cases of divorce granted.

The Memphis Appeal says a dispatch from Natchez announces the stampede of forty negroes from that city.

PERSONAL.—MISS MURRAY'S NEW BOOK IN DEFENSE OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—We are advised that the Queen would not see her maid of honor, Miss Murray, upon her return from the United States, and signified to her that if she published a defense of Slavery, she must resign her place. Miss Murray has done so, and is no longer a member of the royal household.—N. Y. Evening Post.

LOOK OUT FOR ALTERED NOTES.—One dollar notes of Mahoning Co. Bank altered to Tens, are in circulation. The figure \$10 on each end of the note and the words, in large letters, in the center, TEN DOLLARS, are nearly pasted in. They are apt to deceive unless scrutinized. Look out for them.

We are told that certain railroads have forbidden the sale in their cars of a late number of the New York Freeman, in consequence of a queer picture therein published, satirizing the unsafety of railroad traveling. If the railroad companies cannot stand a bit of keen satire, would be better to remove the cause by the requisite vigilance, than to try the uncertain topical remedy of kicking newsoys off the trains.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—Hon. Jefferson Davis, present Secretary of War, was, on the 16th inst., elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Mississippi, for six years from March 4th, 1857. He succeeds Mr. Stephen Adams, whose term then expires.

The forthcoming Statistics of Massachusetts will show, it is said, that the Slave and Leather Manufacturers of the State amount to the astonishing sum of \$55,000,000. In 1820 they did not exceed ten millions.

Governor Chase has appointed Mr. L. L. Rice of Columbus his Private Secretary.

We learn from Washington that the Mission to England, resigned by Mr. Buchanan, has been offered to Mr. Dallas of Pennsylvania, who will doubtless accept it.

The Democracy of Alabama have recommended Franklin Pierce for re-election to the Presidency.

Southern papers complain of extreme cold. The orange trees in Louisiana are supposed to be seriously injured.

Three of the colored Methodist churches of New Orleans last week presented their respective ministers with suits of clothes valued at \$100 each.

A few days since a band of women in Carrollton, Ohio, armed with axes, hatchets, hammers, &c., visited a number of doggeries, and liquor sellers establishments, and knocked in the heads of liquor casks, broke bottles, &c.

"Travelling on the Sabbath in the Sandwich Islands is except in the direction of a church, is strictly forbidden by law."

The only error in the above paragraph is the omission to state that the people are allowed, after attending church, to go home again.

They have, we observe, a bill pending in the Virginia Legislature to allow one Thomas Jones, a free colored man of Culpepper County, to enslave himself." This is all very well if Thomas Jones desires it; but we think the Legislature ought, in fairness, to add another section, allowing all colored persons now held in Culpepper County as slaves, and who may desire it, to emancipate themselves. This would be to hold the balance even, and to do the fair thing. Certainly a man's desires for liberty are as much entitled to be gratified as his desire to be made a slave.—N. Y. Tribune.

GREATNESS OF ALABAMA.—We are glad to observe that the people of Alabama, or at least the Governor, entertain a very comfortable sense of their own importance—as much so almost as the geese immortalized by the French satirist, who, as they swam in their pond, came to the sage conclusion that they must be the very center-point of creation, but for whom mankind would be a miserable ser, without need to write with or even look to sleep.

The Montgomery Journal, in giving an account of the Governor's inaugural address, has the following passage:

"The Executive referred to the peculiar situation of our federal relations and to the progress of fanaticism, alluded to the benefits of the institution of slavery to the African race, and to its power in developing the resources of the producing States, spoke of the power of cotton as the regulator of commerce, and as the great pacifier of the civilized world—alluded to the immense resources of the South, and of its ability to sustain itself in any emergency—that in the defense of its rights it must and could rely on its own prowess, and that it must meet aggression at the threshold and be true to itself," &c.

CONGRESSIONAL.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dunn offered a resolution declaring—First, that no man shall be elected Speaker who does not fully and heartily sympathize with a large majority of the people of the country in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; or who will not exert himself for the restoration of that restriction.

2d. That the restriction should be restored, as a proper vindication of the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesmen who imposed it as a necessary and certain measure of improving harmony and concord among the States of the Union.

3d. That the useless and factious agitation of the slavery question in or out of Congress, is unwise, and unjust to every section of the Union, but until the restriction is restored, it is owed as a solemn duty to the past and present and future, to steadily and firmly persist in efforts to that end.

The first resolution was rejected by a majority. The House then proceeded to vote upon the other.

The second resolution was adopted by one majority.

The third was rejected by three majorities.

Mr. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring that any agitation of the slavery question is unwise and unjust to a portion of the American people, injurious to every section of the Union, and that it ought not to be countenanced.

The resolution was adopted by one majority. Mr. Meacham offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House the repeal of the Missouri restriction was an example of the uselessness of a factious agitation of the slavery question, and unwise and unjust to the American people.

The resolution was adopted by 108 yeas 98 nays 98. The House then adjourned.

DOUGLASSISM IN MAINE.—Governor Wells of Maine is in favor of colonizing the slaves in Africa and is particularly opposed to Northern interference. He says:

"The Southern people are subject to the burden of slavery, they know how to treat it better than we do, and it is alike alien to patriotism and a true sense of the duties of duty to inflame the minds of Southern citizens and aggravate their condition by a constant course of censure and an unnecessary interference with their affairs."

PENALTY FOR CRUEL TREATMENT OF A SLAVE.—We learn from the Concordia (La.) Intelligencer, of the 25th ult., that Wm. Bell, a planter of Tennessee, for cruel treatment of one of his slaves, and convicted. The Intelligencer says:

"After a fair and impartial trial, Mr. Bell was found guilty, and the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted on him. He was fined \$200, and the jury decreed that the slave should be sold away from him."

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

Neither House was in session to-day. The Senate had adjourned over till this evening, and there was not a quorum of Members of the Assembly present.

There has been some little sharp practice since the adoption of the resolution authorizing the Speaker to apportion the subordinate officers of the House, among the officers. Partisan leaders, too, took part in the strife. The "Aaron Ward Democratic" Caucus, which nominated Benjamin Bailey for Speaker also nominated Sherman McLean for Sergeant-at-Arms, and they insisted that, as he was the only Democrat put in nomination—the Soft Caucus not having made a nomination—he was entitled to the office. Mr. Robinson, the Speaker, had almost decided upon appointing him when the other party, awake to its interest, and claiming the office for a Democrat of their own section. They therefore selected George B. Woodruff of Sullivan County, I believe, and who held the position of First Doorkeeper when Ludlow was Speaker. I understand now he will be appointed as also Democrats of the same kind for Doorkeepers.

There are a large number of office-seekers in town looking for appointments by the Canal Board. The appointments will be announced to-morrow.—N. Y. Tribune.

MARRIED: January 24, 1856, at Henrietta, New York, by Joseph Brown, Esq., the father of the bride, Mr. SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL, of Cincinnati, and Rev. ANTONETTE L. BROWN, of New York.

SALEM QUARTERLY MEETING

Of Friends of Human Progress, will be held at FAIRMOUNT MEETING-HOUSE, on First day the 10th of the 2nd mo., commencing at 11 o'clock.

As there will be business of importance before the meeting, it is desirable that all who feel an interest should attend.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Jan 30

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Orrin Champion, Morgan, | \$2.50-509 |
| H. Richardson, West Unity, | 1.50-571 |
| Randall Bailey, | 1.00-568 |
| Mrs. M. W. L. Wood, Lawrence, | 1.00-572 |
| G. Gale, Northport, | 50-611 |
| Samuel Hosler, | 1.50-542 |
| Charles A. Pardoe, Northport, | 1.00-525 |
| B. B. Waterhouse, Mt. Pisgah, | 2.00-544 |
| Leander C. Reese, Cedar Falls, | 2.00-603 |
| James Sager, | 1.50-589 |
| G. S. Morris, | 1.50-589 |
| Chauncey Harmon, Randolph, | 1.50-572 |
| Reynolds Cornell, Battle Creek, | 1.50-590 |
| Rufus Houghton, | 1.50-590 |
| Ellis Oren, Wilmington, | 1.50-563 |
| Henry Gilpin, | 1.50-551 |
| Isaac Smith, Dublin, | 3.00-563 |

BEDFORD HARMONIAL SEMINARY.

Friends of humanity, we can now say, and say with confidence, that the Bedford Harmonial Seminary, is well established, having a sufficient fund to keep it up ten years at least, if nothing more should be donated.

It is located five miles West of Battle Creek, Michigan, in a rapidly growing community of liberal minds. Several new buildings are in process of erection for the accommodation of the school. Families and Students will find Bedford a most desirable situation. The large Bedford Hall will be in complete condition at the commencement of the Spring Term.

The expenses of a Student for Board, Tuition, and Room Rent, is about \$2.50 per week. Students can also hire rooms on reasonable terms and board themselves.

The Spring term will commence on the Fourth of March next and continue Fourteen Weeks. The Fall Term will commence on the First Monday in September.

The following branches are taught in the Seminary: Latin, Greek and French; a Full Course of Mathematics, Natural Sciences, and English Branches. Instrumental Music, by Mrs. Howe.

H. CORNELL, Principal. O. D. HOWE, Teacher of Languages. J. W. TALBOT, Teacher of Mathematics.

TRUSTEES: J. P. Averill, E. F. Cornell, R. C. Fisher, J. W. Talbot, L. Houghton, D. Brown, H. Cornell.

All communications must be sent to H. CORNELL, Battle Creek, Michigan, Bedford, Feb. 2, 1856.

Artists' Association!

every kind can be made and baked in half an hour, at any season of the year, and in any climate. Directions for using it accompany each package.

Also, Super Carbonate Soda, Soap Powder, Yeast Powder, Castile Soap, Cream Tartar, and Candles.

C. M. J.